

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.
STANZAS.

Suggested by reading the touching appeal of
J. G. Whittier, entitled, "Our fellow-country-
men in chains."

And shall Columbia's sons sleep on,
Lull'd by the music of thy shell;
Or will the echo of thy horn,
From slumber rouse thy country's Tell,
Who not with sword or bow and steel,
Shall "strike for freedom or a grave,"
But armed with virtue's strong appeal,
Shall loose the deeply injured slave?
Far to the North, thy voice is heard,
—It loudly speaks a nation's guilt,
And tells of slavery, in a land
Where Freedom's votaries' blood was spilt.
And let its thunder's loudest peal
Strike home conviction to the breast
Of tyrants yet untaught to feel
For Africa's sable sons oppress.
What boots it, that we loud declare
Mankind by birth are ever free,
While millions in our midst must bear
The galling yoke of Slavery?
What boots it, that fair Freedom's name
Floats on our banner far and wide,
While our own brethren wear the chain,
By boasting freemen's hands, applied?
What boots it, that our light has shone
On lands across the Atlantic wave,
Reflected from the farthest zone,
While darkness shrouds Columbia's slave?
On her bright disk a spot is seen,
That casts a shade of darkest night;
And long deceived, her sons, I ween
Have chased a meteor's dazzling light.
But now, a brighter day has broke,
New-England's sons have learn'd to feel,
The curse entamp'd on slavery's yoke,
And dare espouse their country's weal.

Chad in the panoply of truth
They stand amid the battle-field,
Where tyrants quail, the valiant youth
Confide in their unvanquished shield.
Resolved to set the chieftain's part,
No weapons daunt their fearless souls,
While "on the nation's naked neck,"
They "scatter, truth's bright, living coals."
Let onward, be your watch-word then,
Till every slave with fetter riven,
Transformed from chattles, into men,
Shall have each precious boon of Heaven.

C. N.

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY."

Live always? No! It is my sweetest joy
To know that I shall leave this plodding earth,
These transitory things—that I must die.
Though few have been my days, yet have I seen
Dreary and treachery. Sorrow and care
In much profusion through my path have flow'd.
Grief too has preyed upon my youthful breast:
Many, in whom I placed my dearest hopes,
Have turn'd aside, and left me desolate.
Live always? No! There is a better home
Beside the Source of endless life above;
A home where pleasure rolls its living tide,
And peace & joy like fountains ever flow. O, there,
When dust mortality is shook aside,
Be it my lot to dwell.
Live always? No!—
Man, prone to decorate thy earthly clod,
Why cling to dust when called to wear a crown—
A glorious crown in heaven? The hour is nigh
When Death shall put his icy seal on thee—
When stores of wealth can't purchase ev' a drop
Of bliss, to cheer thy passage to the tomb.
Live always? 'Tis the wish of infidels,
And those who doubt the being of a God—
Who have no prospect of a fairer home
Than earth affords. But Christians, who, in heart
Adore and worship the great King of heaven,
Breathe out the prayer, "I would not always live."

From the Portland Gazette.

BETHLEHEM'S STARS.

There is a ray that breaks the gloom
Of sorrow's years;
That glids our pathway to the tomb—
Dispels our fears.
It rose with "healing in its beam"
In darkest hour;
And shone in majesty supreme
O'er Bethlehem's tower.
Bright star! thro' thee the child of grief
At last is blest;
Through thee the mourner finds relief
The weary rest.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

Messrs. Editors—Some friends of temperance may be interested to know that there is a good temperance house in Lowell, Mass. It is pleasantly and centrally situated, No. 50, Merrimack street, and kept by Mr. Thomas Morse. At this house is sold neither distilled spirits, wine, strong beer nor cider. Having occasion to pass through Lowell recently, in company with several friends of temperance, who directed the driver to take us to the Temperance House. He said it was a "little concern," and could not afford us accommodations that it was a mere boarding house—that from the stage house we should be carried to the steam car for Boston gratis, &c. He drove us by to the stage-house, where not one left the coach; we persisted in going to the Temperance House. At length after repeating our determination over and over again, we were carried there, where we found others who had encountered similar obstacles. The house is a spacious four-story building, in which we found the best of accommodations, and every attention and refreshment necessary for weary travellers, and all charges reasonable. Here we were free from the noise and clamor which annoys the traveller in most public houses where strong drink is sold. It was truly a place for rest and refreshment, as all public houses should be.
In the morning agreeable to permanent arrangements at this house, we were furnished with a good carriage, gratis, to

convey ourselves and baggage to the steam car for Boston.

Query: Ought not the friends of temperance, as they have opportunity, to patronize this and similar establishments?
Yours respectfully,
A. C. WASHBURN.

Royalton, Aug. 1836.

A story for Wine-drinkers. Mr. Kirtledge, in a recent temperance address in this town, related the following anecdote: A confirmed drunkard, who had but 3 cents, stepped into a bar-room to take 11 o'clock dram. He hesitated, however, before calling for it—for even the rubicund visage of the sot at this day blushes at drinking alone. While he lingered, a gentleman drove up to the door, alighted, and walking boldly up to the bar, called for a glass of wine. The bar-keeper handed it to him, he helped himself, laid down his four-pence-halfpenny, and departed. Our New-Englander then stepped boldly up, called for his white-eye, with trembling hand drained the glass, laid down his three cents, and then asked the bar-keeper—"Wasn't that a temperance man?" "Yes," "Well, I thought so, and if I had three cents more I'd been a temperance man too."—*Vt. Chron.*

Reuben H. Walworth, President of the New-York State Temperance Society, has called a special meeting of the State Society, to be held at Albany, the 15th of next month.

From the Preston Temperance Advocate.

On Wednesday last, the celebrated pedestrian, Wm. McMullen, undertook to walk 80 miles forwards and 20 backwards, in 24 hours: he started at 4 o'clock in the evening, and completed his undertaking in 23 1/2 hours, on the total abstinence principle. He has been about a month a tea-totaller, and he declares that he never found himself so well after an undertaking of the kind before. We have heard much about strong drink being necessary under extraordinary exertions: let the above fact say whether it is so or not. Penrith. M. A.

Going to the Root of the Evil.—"If they were to make me a constable," said a respectable tradesman, "and I saw a rove in the street, I should let it go on. Instead of taking the men into custody, I would ascertain from whom they got the article that produced this effect, and proceed immediately against them." This would be going to the fountain-head, and would be the only means of preventing a recurrence of the same disorder.—*Id.*

Temperance Academies.—These admirable places are now upon the increase. Several new ones have been opened in Preston. A small cottage is taken from 15 to 24 tea-totallers join at the outfit and rent. They have usually two apartments, one fitted up with desks and forms as a school, where they teach each other reading, writing, and accounts; the other is fitted up with a table and chairs, and is used as a reading and conversation room. Presents have been made to these humble institutions; among others, a collection of useful books, by C. Swainson, Esq.—*Id.*

The Samoyedes inhabit that territory which extends along the borders of the Frozen Ocean, from the White Sea to the mouth of the river Lena, in the 75th degree of north latitude. They are the smallest race of people in the world, their usual height not exceeding four feet, and are as ugly as to give rise to the Russian proverb, "There are men in the north who have dog's heads." Their eyes are extremely small, the mouth very wide, and the ears remarkably large & long. They are amazingly strong and swift in the chase. The produce of their yearly toil they dispose of at their annual fair, which is held at the town of Obdorsk, 67 degrees of north latitude, near the mouth of the river Obi, and at a period of the year when the sun is invisible for two months, and the country buried in snow; yet with all these disadvantages, the people flock in from hundreds of miles around, to barter their commodities principally for spirituous liquors and tobacco.—*From Wanderings in Siberia, by a French Merchant.*

How Paupers are made.—There were admitted into the Philadelphia Alms House last year, 12,333 paupers, in which number, 8 out of 10 of the adults, were intemperate.—The superintendent of the children's department, states it as her conviction from close observation, during a period of 11 years, that 90 out of every 100 children admitted into that institution were the offspring of intemperate parents.—*Newspaper.*

And yet the government of this city, licenses every year, hundreds, if not thousands of men, to let loose that fiery serpent, who, by his poisonous bite, destroys more than sword, pestilence and famine. And although by the bite of this venomous dragon, a thousand persons, in one city are yearly brought in the Alms House, yet this is but one item, and a small one too, of the unspeakable wretchedness, which is inflicted upon human society, by his woful depredations. Who will God, the just Judge of the earth, hold responsible for this unnecessary wretchedness and woe?—*Zion's Herald.*

In Glasgow—educated, Bible-reading Glasgow—no less than four hundred and eighty thousand pounds is annually expended on the vice of intoxication—a sum of money, which, if judiciously laid out, would give the Gospel of salvation to the destitute poor of all nations dispersed over the globe.—*Mr Wm. M. Arthur's (of London) speech at Strabane.—Id.*

A Joint Concern.—A tradesman in the West-Indies, advertises for sale, best London wine—and COFFIN FURNITURE.—*Id.*

What is Moderation?—"It is somewhere," replied a shrewd fellow, "betwixt a glass and a barrel!"—*Id.*

Statistics of prisons.—In Sing Sing prison, only 299 out of 842 could read and write tolerably, and but 52 had received a good English education; and 484 had been habituated drunkards, and many had committed their crimes while intoxicated. Of 670 prisoners at Auburn, 3 only had received a collegiate education; 503 had been intemperate, and 400 were committed for crimes perpetrated while under the influence of spirituous liquors. In the Connecticut prison 8 in 100 only, could read, write and cipher, when convicted, and 46 in 100 could read

and write; 44 in 100 committed their crimes under the influence of alcohol. Instruction, temperance and industry are found to be the surest preventives of crime."—*Id.*

PHILOLOGY.

A late number of the Knickerbocker contains another paper on philology, by Noah Webster, L. L. D., in which are many critical observations of interest to the English scholar. Mr Webster condemns the use of *a* or *an* as a distinct part of speech, and says that *an* is merely the Saxon spelling of the Latin word *unus*, the first syllable of which *un* as the Saxon *an*. *An*, he says, is merely an adjective expressing one, and is no more a distinct part of speech than *two*, *three*, *four*, or any other adjective of number in the language. Consequently *a* or *an* may be used by a writer at his own option, before any noun, definite or indefinite. Hence the impropriety, says he, of the use of *a* or *an* before *one*—such *a* *one*. In this use the same original word occurs twice; such *one* *one*. The true phrase is such *one*.

In this paper a large number of instances are given in which, for want of a more thorough knowledge of the structure of the language, numerous errors have become incorporated even with its supposed correct grammatical construction. "Scottisms," he says, "and Irishisms occur frequently in language of many gentlemen of distinction. But they are not English, and ought never to be printed. Blair's Lectures, and many other books written by Scottish authors, ought, before they are published, to be thoroughly examined and purified from the peculiar Scottish forms of speech, by some person with whom the English language is vernacular."

Besides critical observations, many specimens of false grammar are given in the compositions of various writers, which may serve as a fine theme for thought and comparison to young writers, for whose especial benefit we extract the following: *Balt. Atheneum.*

"For want of a more thorough understanding of the structure of languages, and the consequent want of a correct grammar to serve as a guide to learners, mistakes and improprieties of speech occur in the compositions of most of our best authors. Some of these are so wrought into our current oral language, that it may be impracticable to banish them from popular use.

EXAMPLES.

"Nothing but the expectation of this, could have engaged him to have undertaken this voyage."—*Jefferson's Works*, Vol. i, Letter 74.

In this sentence, *could have engaged*, expresses the past time, the time of engaging, and the words to have undertaken express time past, anterior to engaging.—The last verb should have been to undertake.

"The merchants were certainly disposed to have consented (to consent) to accommodate as to the article of debts." Vol. ii, Let. 15.

"I expected to have sent (to send) also a coin of copper." Vol. ii, Let. 45.

Here the *sending* is expressed at time past, the time of expecting.

"I did fully intend writing a line on Wednesday, to have told you of the glorious opening of the great cause of abolition." *Memoirs of H. More*: Vol. i, pp. 309.

Here the *telling* is represented as past before it was intended.

"I had intended to have said more in answer to your letter." *H. More*: Vol. ii, 136.

"It was not my intention to have said so much." *Bennington Memoir of H. More*: Vol. ii, 159.

"If I had known that Dr Woodward still remained in the neighborhood I would have found him out, in order to have set (to set) his mind completely at rest." Vol. ii, 121.

"I could not so long have forbore to have troubled (to trouble) you with a letter." *Mrs Montague's Memoir of H. More*: Vol. i, 137.

"It furnished us with a great laugh at the catastrophe, when it would have been decent to have been (to be) a little sorrowful." *Ididem*, pp. 53.

"And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came, they might have had opportunity to have returned, (to return,) xi, 15.

So in common discourse: "By his taciturnity I should think he was diffident." (I should think he is diffident—or what is preferable, I should think him to be diffident.) See my *Improved Grammar*, pp. 50.

"He would show what Romanism had been, and prove it was the same now." (Prove it is or to be.)

"What day of the month is it?" "The third." "I thought it was the fourth." (I thought it to be.)

"Is it as warm as it was yesterday?" "I should think it was." Better thus: I should think it is, or I should think it to be.

"He commenced with asserting, that youth was probably, the most favorable period of life." That youth is or asserting youth to be.

"It was not so late as I thought it was." (It will be.) * * * * *

"I should beseech you save my resemblance at present." *H. More, Mem.* Vol. i, 87.

"I should no longer think that wearing a nosegay was (is) a venial delight unblamed." *Ididem*, p. 309.

"Workmen were arrived to assist them." *Ididem*, v, 3.

"A body of the Athenian horse was just arrived." *Ididem*, v, 226.

"The time limited for the reception of the Cardinal, was expired." Roscoe, i, 84.

This conversion of intransitive verbs into the passive form is highly improper. So also in such examples as these: He was perishing—

ed—he is escaped—they were retired from company.

The following are examples of the use of a wrong tense:

"Homer has been (was) more conversant with military matters than Hesiod." *Mitford*, i, 140.

"The conduct of Pelonidas towards Arcadia and its ministry, at the Persian court, has scarcely been (was scarcely) the result of mere caprice or resentment." *Ididem*, v, 148.

"I would be (should be) lost to every honorable correct feeling, were I not profoundly affected by the cordial manner in which I have been received." *Letter from a gentleman.*

"I desire to throw out a few positions which I, for one, will (shall) feel it my duty to assume and maintain."

"I hope and trust that on this momentous question, we will (shall) suppress every unworthy emotion." *Debates in Congress.*

"We will not be mistaken." (Shall not.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer.

A FIGHT WITH AN ANACONDA SERPENT.

The following account of a recent perilous conflict of a missionary in Bengal with an Anaconda serpent, is from a letter of the Rev. George Gogery of Calcutta, inserted in the Chronicle of the London Missionary Society for July. We understand that the skin of the formidable animal who was killed on this occasion, has been sent to London, and is now deposited in the museum of the London Missionary Society, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

For three successive years, in the months of May and October, Bengal was visited with hurricanes from the S. E. which were attended with consequences the most lamentable. The sea rose upwards of twenty feet above its usual level—the banks which confine the rivers Roopnarain and Damoodah gave way, and the inundations which followed carried destruction through the whole of the south, and south-eastern parts of Bengal. Upwards of twenty thousand lives were lost, and the cattle, crops, houses, and stores, were all washed away. The country being a low plain, the tops of the houses were crowded with the sufferers, whilst the waters continuing to rise, mocked all the efforts made to escape, and the buildings and the people fell and perished together.

The inundation was so great that all the animals of the forest were for a time driven from their accustomed haunts, and forced to seek security in trees or elevated spots of ground. The serpent, whose skin I have sent, was probably from this cause, driven from the Sunderbunds, and found his way to the Missionary station of Kristanore, which is situated on the north-western edge of those dreary forests. The Master of the Mission school resided in a small native house adjoining the chapel compound; but on account of the effects of the inundation, which in a degree had reached that comparatively elevated spot, did not sleep in his own house, but spread his mat in the verandah of the chapel.

Early the next morning, before it was light, he went into his house to procure some rice for his morning meal, and knowing exactly where to find it, he extended his arm toward the spot, and placed his hand on a large cold and slimy body. Horror-struck, he instantly retreated, and called loudly for help, declaring that some *lroid* *daik* *jontoo*, "death giving animal," had taken possession of his house. Lights having been procured, the serpent was discovered coiled up and fast asleep. With long bamboos the people soon disturbed its slumbers, and inflicted a severe wound on the under side of its body. Erecting itself, and rapidly darting forward, it dispersed its adversaries; and though many attacks were made, it kept possession of the house for a considerable time. At length, a rope with a noose was thrown in, and caught the animal by the neck, when it was dragged forth, and fastened to a tree. It being the day on which I usually visited the village, accompanied by brother L. I repaired to the place, and found the serpent considerably injured by the blows it had received. Imagining that it was nearly dead, we loosened the noose, and dragged the creature into the middle of the compound, where for a little while we left it, whilst we went into the chapel, to make arrangements for the services of the day, when to our surprise, by the cries of the people, we found that it was making its escape. Hastening to the spot, we observed that it had worked its body partly through the noose, and was only prevented from entirely effecting its purpose, by the rope entering the wound on the under side of its body, before alluded to. Mr L. immediately seized the rope, and tightened the noose, which, irritating the animal, it reared its body, and with widely extended jaws, darted at our brother in a most frightful manner. Mr L. however, by his activity, eluded the attacks of the animal; and, though pursued round the compound, kept possession of the rope, until another noose was thrown over its head; and the re-captured animal was hung up on one of the pillars which support the roof of the chapel, and was there killed. It was apparently a young serpent, and not more than half the size to which it would have attained in a few years. It was eighteen feet long, and twenty-two inches in circumference. It could have swallowed a kid or a child with great ease.

Executions in London. It is stated, as an extraordinary and unprecedented fact, in the late English papers, that there has been no execution in London for two years and a half. It is ascribed to the King's extreme reluctance to sign death warrants. Whatever it has been owing to, London has been very fortunate. None of our large cities, though all put together they

do not equal the population of London, can boast the like exemption.

For the benefit of Tobacco Chewers.

Allow that a young man, who is a confirmed tobacco chewer, may live 25 years. In each day there will issue from his mouth half a pint of fluid too nauseously disgusting to describe. In 25 years this will amount to 550 gallons, or more than four hogheads of this detested mass. In the same time, allowing him only two cuneces a day, he will roll as a sweet morsel under his tongue half a ton of this hateful weed, which will sicken a dog or kill a horse—forming a heap of the size of a hay stack. Then his ejected quids would form a still larger pile.—Now if such a young man could see 10 half hogheads full of an abominable filth destined to pass thro' his mouth: a waggon load of tobacco & ten wheel-barrows heaped up with quids destined for an equally ultimate association with his lips, how would the prospect affect him? And if the delicate young lady who is to be the partner of his life, could see the same, how enviable would be her emotion.

State of New-York.—The number of post offices in the state of New-York is 1,719.—Total amount of postage in the state for the year ending March, 1834, \$430,126. There are in the state of New-York 56 counties, 788 towns and 9 cities. There are published in the state 233 newspapers, besides magazines. The number of daily papers is 27, viz: In the city of New-York 36 papers are published, exclusive of magazines; 15 daily, 10 semi-weekly, 2 tri-weekly, 26 weekly, 1 semi-monthly and 2 monthly. The average circulation of the ten large daily papers is about 17,000 numbers of sheets issued daily. The state owns 663 miles of canal navigation. The amount of canal money held on loan by the banks of this state is \$2,356,284. The amount on deposit \$791,591. The total canal debt is \$3,222,013 dollars; the amount of canal funds in hand \$3,406,509; leaving a balance to be reduced by the receipts of future years to \$2,915,204. The total capital of rail-road companies incorporated previous to the recent session of the legislature is \$34,405,000. (This capital has been immensely increased at the recent session.) The total value of real and personal estate in all the counties of this state is \$330,023,521. The total amount of auction duties paid by auctioneers in New-York city in 1836 was \$270,996. There are 89 banks, with a capital of \$31,781,461. (This does not include the banks incorporated at the present session.) In the New-York city custom house, there are 51 clerks, 109 inspectors, 11 night watch and 3 boat hands. The total number of arrivals at the port of New-York from foreign countries during the year 1835 was 32,014. The present number of whale-ships owned by companies in this state is 45.—Tonnage over 13,000 tons, employing a capital over \$1,200,000, and crews of about 1,000 men. The total value of raw materials used and manufactured in the state during the year 1835, was \$43,400,922. The total value of manufactured articles \$60,660,067. The total number of attorneys and counsellors in the state in 1836 is 2,127. [William's Register.

MEXICAN WAR. Pres. at Jackson, now on a visit to Tennessee, has written a letter to Gov. Cannon of that state, in which he expressly says, "The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic." This is nothing more than what has been stated before through the President's official organ, the *Globe*; yet it is scarcely less important. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the President's letter, says, "We consider it to be of an importance scarcely inferior to that of the Proclamation of Neutrality of the first President of the United States in 1793, which prevented this then young nation from being engulfed in the wars of the French Revolution."—*Best Daily Times.*

Arrival extraordinary.—A small steamboat from Erie, Pa. came down the river on Monday evening last to the old French landing, half a mile above the Falls. It brought down with it, in tow, two saws laden with lumber for Mr Rathbun. The following morning, after disburdening itself, it proceeded up the river, on its return, with apparent ease. This is the first boat that has ever arrived within the limits of this village; but the complete success of this experiment, evinces the practicability of navigating the Niagara to this point, and must be followed by other and frequent arrivals of boats at the same place.—*Niagara Falls Journal.*

The Great Wall of China.—The wall which separates China from Tartary has been built full two thousand years, and is supposed to be upwards of twelve hundred miles in length. It is upwards of thirty feet high, and about twenty-four broad. The foundation is laid upon large square stones, the superstructure is brick; the centre is a kind of mortar, covered with flag-stones. A parapet of no ordinary strength runs on each side of an embattled wall. If we consider that this immense fabric covers the widest rivers, on arches of proportionate size, or in the same form, connects mountains together, occasionally ascending the highest hills, or descending into the deepest vales, the most active powers of imagination will be required to realize this effort of man! In every situation, however, the passage along it is easy and uninterrupted; and it serves as a military road from one end of the kingdom to the other. At proper intervals there are strong towers placed, from whence signals are repeated to the most distant parts of the empire, with the expedition of the telegraph.

A brother editor proposes that the surplus revenue, about which there is so much contention, be divided among unpaid newspaper publishers; and in support of the proposition, says, the people will thus discharge their own debts with their own money—promote knowledge, preserve the Union, and pay the printers.—*Ind. Rep.*

The amount of sales of the Illinois and Michigan canal lands, which recently took place at Chicago, was \$1,619,548. There still remain unsold lots estimated to be worth \$200,000, making, with the interest that will accrue, about \$2,000,000, which will be realized by the sale of the lots in the town of Chicago alone, towards completing the Illinois canal. With these prospects (says the Chicago Democrat) who will longer doubt the utility of at once commencing a ship canal?—*Niles' Regr.*

Telegraphs and steam do away with distance.—The vote on the estimates for Algiers in the French chambers, was conveyed in 24 hours from Paris to London by telegraph; and in two days more by steam to Algiers.

The great manufacturing town of Manchester, during the last four years, had an increase of 700 new streets, 7,000 houses and 12,000 inhabitants.

TALKING OF DEATH, NOT THINKING OF IT.

Although many will talk of death, few really think of it. As a general thing, they admit men are mortals, but the argument, as applied to themselves, has little force. A friend dies; they speak of it, but while they do so, they try to find someone in his habits or dispositions, to which they are not equally exposed, which led to the result. He was old—say they—the old should hourly expect death; were I old, I should render myself familiar with the thoughts of my last change, so that it should not surprise me. Or, he has long been sick—his constitution was always feeble, and predisposed to decay. Death must be welcome to such an one. I am strong—have no such symptoms of weakness, and need not fear, at least for the present, any such termination. Thus they pass over slightly the warnings of God, and learn nothing from His holy providences. But, at last, a near friend—a parent, a wife, or a brother—in the vigor and ardor of health, temperate in habit, and pious in mind is taken away by a sudden stroke of Omnipotent mercy. Then, where are our palliatives? "Behold the dealings of God." If then, under notice of death, is not the near and dear one to descend; and in consequence of that, of some loved one, we are called upon to bow and kiss his rod. How proper then it is, that we should, on our ordinary days, take such constant notice of the shortness of life, and get into our minds the reality of our dissolution, as to apply our hearts unto wisdom—true wisdom—the knowledge and love of God in the life and atonement of Jesus Christ.—*Polygraph.*

A letter from Berlin of the 7th inst., states that a religious Congress is to be held there, to be presided over by the King. It is said that several changes will be made in the liturgy of the kingdom.

A tremendous storm, attended with lightning and thunder, passed over the Eastern part of England on the 12th inst. doing immense damage to property.—Hail-stones fell of great size, destroyed many thousand acres of grain, green-houses and young trees received much injury, and many birds were killed. Some of the hail-stones measured five inches in circumference. Several persons were killed by the lightning.—*N. Y. O's.*

A monster.—One of the most cruel exploits on record, was lately performed. A man who owned a fine horse, drove him in the morning in harness twenty-five miles in eighty six minutes, on a bet of \$1000—that he would do it in one hundred minutes. The exploit was accomplished, and the horse died in most awful agony. He was driven from East Boston to Salem and back.

A race of White Indians have, it is alleged, been discovered in the south-western side of the Rocky Mountains. One tribe is designated the Mawkeys and the other the Nabachees. Their complexion, it is said, is whiter than the ordinary race of white men.

FOR SALE—1000 SHEEP—a pair of HORSE COLTS, &c. by the subscriber.
ALBERT LOCKE,
Brandon, Aug. 9, 1836. 46*

SHEEP'S PELTS
CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by
E. R. MASON, & Co.
Leicester, April, 1836.

PIG IRON.
FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CO.
NANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality.
July 5th, 1836. 41

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.
FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.
Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agencies gratis.
Sold by special appointment by
HENRY WHEELLOCK, Brandon,
And by most other respectable druggists in the State. 46: 1v

TOWNSHEND ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of this Institution will open on Thursday the first day of September next. The male department will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. TILTON, and the female department will be under the charge of Miss S. M. GRIGGS.
Measures have been taken to procure a chemical and philosophical apparatus, which it is expected will without fail be obtained by the commencement of the ensuing term, for the use of the school.
BOARD as reasonable as at any other school in the vicinity.
Per order of Trustees,
J. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Towshend, Aug. 4, 1836. 47